

# OUR NEWS SNAPSHOTS PAGE

## FIVE GOVERNORS AND ONE EX-GOVERNOR TO SPEAK FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE



By CHARLES N. LURIE.

**S**HOULD the right of the ballot be granted to women? some one asked recently of Father Vaughan, the famous London preacher.

"If it should be given to women," he replied, "I am afraid the suffragettes would want it also."

But that is an English view, and only one man's opinion at best. American opinion seems to be moving toward the point of deciding that the ballot should be granted to all women, whether they are suffragettes, suffragettes or women who do not care whether or not the right to vote is given to the members of their sex. In five states of the Union women possess the full right of suffrage. Washington, Wyoming and Utah on this question last November. Witness the suffragist flag—blue ground, four five pointed white stars arranged in the shape of a square, with a fifth star midway between the center of the flag and the two stars on the left side. Inscribed on the five pointed flag is the slogan or fighting cry of the suffragists, "Votes For Women."

See Seven Stars on Flag.

It looks as though the woman's suffrage flag would not remain long in its present form. The way is almost cleared for the addition of two or three stars to the banner. In Kansas and California bills granting the full suffrage to women have been passed by the legislatures, and the only remaining step is the approval of the meas-

ures by the electorates of the two states. In California there is to be a special election this year, probably in September, at which the question will be decided. Leading suffragists declare themselves well pleased with the outlook. They assert their assurance that the activity of the anti-suffragists will not prevail in the Sunflower State or the Golden State. Ohio, too, may soon swing in line for the granting of the vote to women. There is to be a constitutional convention in the state next year, and the leaders of the movement in Ohio, assisted by prominent women from other states, are campaigning already for the adoption of a constitutional provision granting them the right to vote. Victory in Ohio, which vies with Virginia for the title of "mother of presidents," is desired ardently by the suffragists, and they are working hard for its achievement.

Movement all along the line throughout the Union is the order of the day in the suffrage army. Strong objective points are found in the state and city of New York. The recent siege of the New York legislature, conducted by suffragists led by some of the ablest generals and captains in the cause, held the attention of the Empire State for a time.

Five Governors to Speak For Cause.

To reawaken interest in the cause in New York city a great suffrage meeting, to be held on or about March 30, has been planned. It will be addressed by many men of prominence who affirm their faith in the suffrage cause. Possibly as "an evidence of good faith"

the leaders of the women invited the governors of the five suffrage states to address the meetings, and every one of the five accepted. They are Governor James H. Hawley of Idaho, John F. Shafroth of Colorado, J. M. Carey of Wyoming, William Spry of Utah and Marion E. Hay of Washington. Idaho seems to be an especially enthusiastic suffrage state, for it will send to the meeting not only its actual governor, but also former Governor James H. Brady, who left the gubernatorial chair in January. He is a strong suffragist and will tour the world in the cause, speaking at the annual convention of the International Woman's Suffrage alliance to be held in Stockholm in June. The alliance is the great central body of the suffrage cause. Its head is an American, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Present day suffrage sentiment is permeated with joy over the recent victory in Washington, and the women who helped to win the victory are the heroes of the cause. Prominent among them stands Mrs. Emma Smith De Voë, who is president of the recently or-

ganized National Council of Women Voters and therefore head and representative of 100,000 women who possess the full right of the ballot. Among her ablest coadjutors is Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Jewett, chairman of the press committee of the council, a northwestern newspaper woman of experience, who is doing much to advance the suffrage propaganda in her section of the country and elsewhere.

History of Suffrage Successes.

As recited by the suffragists, the history of the movement is a long, unbroken series of successes. The facts following are taken from a leaflet entitled "Progress of Equal Suffrage," compiled by Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of the late Lucy Stone, one of the pioneer woman suffragists of America.

"Eighty years ago women could not vote anywhere except to a very limited extent in Sweden and a few other places in the old world.

"In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. In 1850 Ontario gave it to women, both married and single. In

1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1867 New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. Victoria gave it to women, both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

"In 1871 Western Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota. In 1876 by Colorado. In 1877 by New Zealand. In 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon. In 1879 by Massachusetts. In 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1880 South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women.

"In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland and parliamentary suffrage to the women of the Isle of Man. Nebraska gave school suffrage to women in 1883. Municipal suffrage was given by Ontario and Tasmania in 1884 and by New Zealand and New Brunswick in 1886. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and school suf-

frage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

"In 1888 England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the northwest territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889 county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois.

"In 1896 Finland gave full national suffrage to women and made them eligible to all offices. In 1907 Norway gave full parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage. Sweden made women eligible to municipal office, Denmark gave women the right to vote for members of boards of public charities and to serve on such boards, and England made women eligible as mayors, aldermen and county and town councilors. The new state of Oklahoma continued school suffrage for women.

"In 1908 Michigan gave all women who pay taxes the right to vote upon questions of local taxation. Denmark gave women who are taxpayers or the wives of taxpayers a vote for all offices except members of parliament, and Victoria gave full state suffrage to all women."

The latest women's triumph is the adoption by the Norwegian cabinet of a resolution providing for the admission of women to state offices, except those having to do with the cabinet, the military, diplomatic, and consular services and the church.

vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1909 Wisconsin gave women school suffrage, and Western Australia granted full state suffrage.

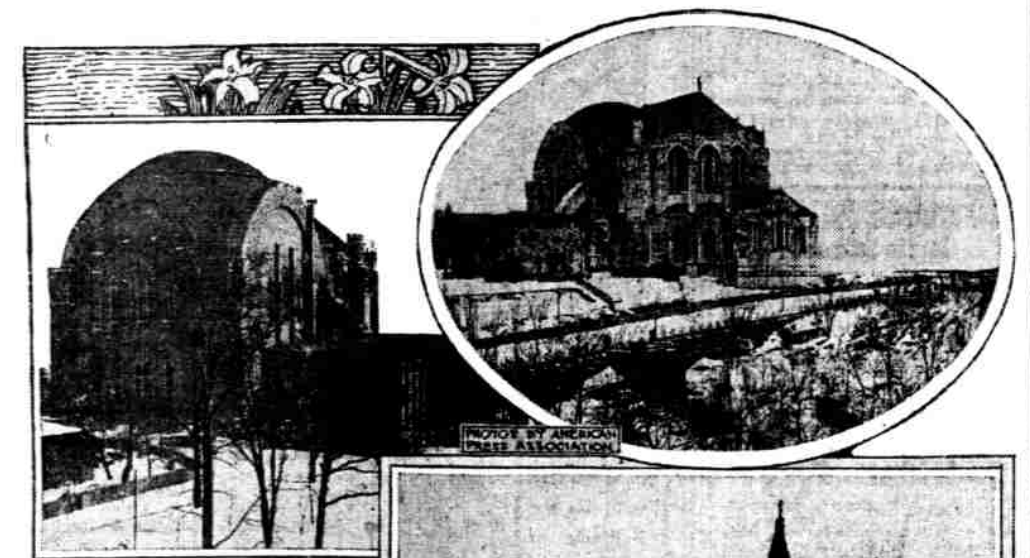
"In 1901 New York gave taxpaying women in towns and villages the right to vote on questions of local taxation. Norway gave municipal suffrage, and the Kansas legislature vetoed a proposal to repeal municipal suffrage. In 1902 full national suffrage was granted to the women of Australia and full state suffrage to the women of New South Wales. In 1903 bond suffrage was granted in Kansas, and Tasmania gave women full state suffrage. In 1905 Queensland did the same.

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## First Services to Be Held Soon In America's Future "Westminster Abbey"



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE AS IT IS (Two Views).

**W**E have the Hall of Fame for the perpetuation of the memories of great Americans. We have a statutory hall in the national capitol in Washington for the paying of tribute by the individual states to their honored sons—to a well beloved daughter in one case, Frances E. Willard of Illinois. We have beautiful, historic Arlington and the other national cemeteries for the entombing of the remains of our soldier and sailor dead. But we have no Westminster abbey wherein to inter the bodies of those who have deserved well of the republic. The want is to be filled when the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York is completed, some decades from the present year. Easter week of this year will mark the opening of a new epoch in the history of the splendid edifice, for it will see the holding of the first services in the body of the cathedral.

A great gathering of the churchmen of New York and of other cities, a gathering notable for size and distinction, has been planned for the services. Prominent members of the clergy and eminent laymen will attend, and a congregation of 10,000 persons is expected. Two services will be held on April 19, in the morning and in the afternoon. The musical parts will be



AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN IT IS COMPLETED.

rendered to the accompaniment of the great organ, recently installed, the mightiest instrument in the United States. The cost of the organ was approximately \$60,000.

The crypt of the cathedral, used for several years for the holding of services, contains already the body of an American of great distinction—that is,

the late Henry Codman Potter, bishop of the diocese of New York, whose body was interred beneath the floor of the altar in the crypt on Oct. 30, 1908. It was declared at that time that the interment of the body of Bishop Potter was not to be considered a precedent for the burial in the cathedral of any of his successors. But it was as-

serted also that it was hoped to make of the structure a sort of American Westminster abbey, with intramural burial as an honor to be reserved for the bodies of persons of national fame, not necessarily Episcopalians.

If any one seeks a concrete illustration of the truth of the saying that "art is long and time is fleeting," he may find it in cathedral building. Nine-hundred years have passed since the erection of the glorious edifice crowning Cathedral heights, in New York, was begun, and but half of the structure is completed. Its builders realize that they are building for centuries, not for years, and they display no impatience. Europe's great cathedrals, most of which are surpassed in size by the New York church, were many decades in attaining their full growth. As the years and decades and centuries wore on, taking with them generation after generation of cathedral builders, so the structures came to assume the nature of living, sentient creatures, developing from infancy to glorious maturity, until they assumed and retained for all time their places in the hearts of the people. Thus it will be, it is hoped, with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, fourth in size among the world's splendid fane.

Only St. Peter's in Rome, the cathedral in Seville, Spain, and the duomo or cathedral of Milan, Italy, surpass St. John's in size.

The ground plan of the cathedral is cruciform. At the east end there will be when the cathedral is completed seven chapels. Two of them are already finished. The entire length of the edifice will be 520 feet. The width will be 285 feet and the height to the apex of the highest spire will be 425 feet. The incomplete cathedral is already one of the architectural monuments of New York city, and the beholder receives an impression of dignity and grandeur befitting the character of the building and its vast proportions. But when it is completed and its 400 feet of artificial construction are added to the 120 feet above sea level of its site it will dominate its section of the city, already one of the most beautiful between Yonkers and the Narrows. In close proximity to the cathedral are Columbia university, St. Luke's hospital and other important public buildings.

Writing recently of the uncompleted cathedral, C. Grant La Farge, architect of the building, said:

"It will be seen, then, that however great the progress made, much still remains to be accomplished. How long it will take to complete the entire cathedral is purely a matter of conjecture. Let us hope that for the lasting glory of our city this work [the erection of the great cathedral tower] may be the next step undertaken, so that the visitor to our shores may beyond peradventure know that we are a people capable of great things in the realm of the imagination as well as of those that are material."

HOWARD SINCLAIR.

## Cross Continental Coaching Trip Paul A. Sorg's Ambitious Plan

**R**UN over your list of living Americans famous for being first in any line of human endeavor. See if the name of Paul A. Sorg is on the list. If it is not, add it, for Mr. Sorg is the champion whip of the country. What's a "whip" you say. A "whip," friend the reader, is a man or woman who drives horses for sport, not for money. If a man drives horses for money he isn't a whip. He's a truckman or a teamster or a coachman or something like that, but he isn't a whip.

The distinction of being the champion whip of the United States—with a good right to claim in addition the championship of Great Britain—belonged until recently to Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Along came Mr. Sorg last fall and took the title away from Mr. Vanderbilt by winning the ten mile coaching race from the latter at the horse show in New York.

Mr. Sorg's latest scheme, announced some time ago, is the tooling of a coach and four across the continent, from New York to San Francisco. This is really a big scheme, so big that at its very mention all other coaching records and plans go into the discard of forgotten things. There are very few horsemen of experience in this or in any other country who could think up a scheme like that. If accomplished it will be the greatest coaching feat in the long series of years which began when man first hitched up more than one horse to a wheeled vehicle. It will be the longest and most difficult coaching trip ever attempted by an amateur or professional four-in-hand driver.

According to the announced plans, the 2,000 mile run from the Atlantic to the Pacific is to be carried out on an unprecedented scale. The equipment is to consist of two coaches, seventy-five horses, forty men and two special railroad cars for the carrying of necessary harness and other paraphernalia.

The "water level route" from New York to Chicago is to be followed as closely as possible. The teams used each day are to be shipped ahead by rail in the special cars to await the coming of the coach and rest in the intervening time. The stages are to be twelve miles, and at the end of each twelve mile stretch keepers are to be posted with fresh horses ready to draw the Old Sport, as Mr. Sorg's coach is called, over the road to the next relay station. Of course these arrangements may be altered if the state of the roads or other inconvenience requires change of the plan.

One of the special railroad cars will carry an extra coach to be used in case of a breakdown too serious for repair, and a blacksmith will be carried to shoe the horses and make repairs to the coach. Naturally everything that

money can do to insure the success of the trip will be done.

Mr. Sorg has "all kinds of money." He is the son and heir of the late Paul J. Sorg, congressman from Ohio, who died in 1902. The older Sorg made a great fortune in the manufacture of plug tobacco, so big a fortune that when he entered congress in 1895 as the representative of the Third Ohio district he was said to be the richest man in either branch of the national legislature. It was said that his income was more than \$1,000,000 a year, derived from a fortune of over \$15,000,000.

In spite of Mr. Sorg's activity in coaching matters, his victory over Al-

fred G. Vanderbilt and his willingness to spend his money and time on the sport of driving four horses in front of a smartly equipped and perfectly turned out coach, with all the useful accessories, he is not a member of the Coaching club, one of the smartest organizations of New York. The Coaching club was founded thirty-five years ago for the purpose of encouraging coaching. It has fifty-two members, all of them prominent lovers of horses and coaching. The president is Colonel William Jay.

It was reported recently that the death of Mr. Sorg's infant son, his only child, might interfere with his prospective coach to coast coaching trip. It was said also that he intended selling his big stable of show horses in order to devote all of his time to the preparations for the big trip. He is a resident of New York.

JOSEPH MINTYRE.



PAUL SORG AND MRS. SORG.